

IMPEACHMENT TRIAL OF GOVERNOR SULZER BEGINS IN ALBANY

Executive of New York State Officially Faces the Charges of High Crimes and Misdemeanors While in Office

ATTORNEY ENTERS AN APPEARANCE

Challenges Fly Thick and Fast at the Outset, Defense Claiming Organization is Irregular and Without Jurisdiction

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—William Sulzer, governor of New York, charged by the assembly with high crimes and misdemeanors, failed to appear in person today before the court of impeachment when it convened to begin the trial to determine his guilt or innocence. Instead, his attorneys entered a "special appearance" on the government's behalf and challenged the organization of the court and its jurisdiction over the accused.

Objections of counsel were swept aside temporarily by Chief Justice Edgar M. Cullen of the court of appeals, presiding, and the impeachment tribunal proceeded to organize. The first challenge came when Senator James J. Frawley was called upon to take oath. Frawley, as chairman of the legislative committee, furnished the evidence upon which the assembly board of managers based the charges against the executive.

Admitting the right of challenge, Judge Cullen ruled the members of the court must be sworn before those proceedings were taken and Frawley took the oath. Judge Herick announced that Senators Ramsberger and Sanner, members of the Frawley committee and Majority Leader Wagner would be challenged at the proper time. The committee appointed to draft the rules of procedure practically completed its work tonight.

Acting Lieut. Governor Robert F. Wagner called the senate to order as a court at 11:05 o'clock this morning in the senate chamber, counsel for both sides seated in semi-circular space between dais and senators' chairs.

Counsel for the assembly board of managers included Alton B. Parker, John B. Stanchfield, Edgar T. Brackley, Eugene L. Richards, Isadore J. Kresel and Hiram C. Tobin. Sulzer's counsel included D. Cady Herick, Irving G. Vann, Austen G. Fox, Harvey D. Hinman and Roier P. Clark. All senators, except John C. Fitzgerald, who is ill, answered the roll call, and the committee was informed that the court of appeals was ready. Then a silent wait and at 12:02, nine judges filed in. Senators and spectators rose, while Wagner welcomed the court. Judge Cullen was presented with a gavel, which he brought down, declaring court convened. Only Judge Gray, who is abroad, was absent. Oath of office was then administered to the presiding chief judge. Cullen declared the high court duly convened. With consent of both sides, Justice Hiscock and Chase and Miller, members of the court of appeals, were permitted to sit.

The question over participation of Judges Miller, Chase and Hiscock was raised as they had been appointed to the bench while others were elected. Sulzer was impeached by the assembly at an 11 o'clock session on the 12th and 13th ult. Just before the impeachment he denied the improper use of campaign contributions. Subsequently, it was explained by friends that it was Mrs. Sulzer who speculated without the governor's knowledge. He may be removed and disqualified from holding office, it is found guilty.

This is the extreme penalty, and the court may fix a lighter one if it chooses. A two-thirds vote of those present is necessary to convict.

FOUR ACES

Chi Gets Back in Lightweight Game for Fair

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Arrangements here between Charlie White, the local lightweight, and Johnny Dundee of New York and between Ad Wolgast and Battling Nelson were announced today. White and Dundee meet October 6 at Racine; Wolgast and Nelson

Poor Are Too Fastidious To Have Negro Doctor

LONDON, Sept. 17.—"The color line" is not often drawn in England, but the Camberwell poor law guardians today declined to appoint a negro as the district medical officer on the ground that the poor are very fastidious in such matters. It was admitted during the session of the guardians that the black doctor's qualifications were better than those

Seven other governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were: Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862, acquitted; William V. Holden, North Carolina, 1879, removed; Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871, charges dropped; David Butler, Nebraska, 1871, removed; Henry C. Warmouth, Louisiana, 1872, term expired and proceedings dropped; Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876, resigned.

Sulzer to Make Fight of His Life Against Tammany

(Special to The Republican.) ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The impeachment proceedings against Governor Sulzer has aroused intense public interest. Since the fight against Sulzer is being carried on by Tammany Hall, Sulzer finds public sympathy in his favor. Although the legislature is controlled by Tammany, the Tammany strength in the senate is not sufficient to remove the governor unless the charges against him are substantiated.

Sulzer has employed some of the very ablest lawyers in the state of New York to defend his case. Among them is William T. Jerome, former district attorney in New York city. Sulzer undoubtedly will make the fight of his life. Chief Justice Cullen of the New York court of appeals, whose fairness is unquestioned, presides at the trial.

Stripped of their legal verbiage, the articles of impeachment against Governor Sulzer are as follows:

1.—That Governor Sulzer, in filing his statement of campaign expenses, set forth that his entire receipts were \$5,450 and his expenditures \$7,724; that this statement "was false and intended by him to be false;" that his list of receipts failed to include eleven specific contributions, ranging in amount from \$100 to \$2,500.

2.—That Governor Sulzer attaches to his statement of campaign expenses an affidavit declaring that the statement was "a full and detailed statement of all moneys received or contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly." That this affidavit "was false and was corruptly made by him;" and that he was "guilty of willful and corrupt perjury."

3.—That Governor Sulzer "was guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office as governor and was guilty of bribing witnesses." The specific charge is that while the Frawley committee was investigating the governor's campaign accounts he "fraudulently induced" three witnesses that his campaign manager, a personal friend and a stock broker "to withhold their testimony from said committee."

4.—That the governor was guilty of "suppressing evidence" in violation of the state penal law. The specific charge is that he "practiced deceit and fraud and used threats and menaces with intent to prevent the Frawley committee from procuring the attendance and testimony of certain witnesses."

5.—That the governor was guilty of "preventing and dissuading a witness from attending under a subpoena" the sessions of the Frawley committee. The witness referred to is Frederick L. Colwell, alleged to have acted as Sulzer's agent in certain stock transactions.

6.—That prior to his election the governor appropriated campaign contributions to his own use, "and used the same, or a large part thereof, in speculating in stocks" and thereby stole such checks and was guilty of larceny."

7.—That Governor Sulzer promised and threatened to use the authority and influence of his office for the purpose of affecting the vote or political action of certain public officers, including two assemblymen.

8.—That the "corruptly used his authority as governor to affect the prices of securities on the New York stock exchange, in some of which he was speculating."

son signed to box for the former lightweight championship at Milwaukee, either on October 13 or 27.

of the other candidates, and some of the guardians wanted to treat him as a "brother." The majority of the guardians, however, opposed him. "In plain English," said Dr. Robert Capes, "he is not a suitable doctor for a post of this sort. The poor are a great deal more fastidious than most people imagine. They would refuse to be attended by a man of color."

AMERICANS ARE ASKING RETURN FARE TO MEXICO

Refugees Arrive at Los Angeles and Now Claim Wilson's Order Was Misleading and Calculated to Cause Heavy Losses

IF PROTECTED WILL GO BACK

Consul Vail of Guaymas Says He Urged All to Leave on Receiving Instructions to Do So from Washington Officials

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—Protest against the state department's action in ordering them to leave their homes in the Yaqui valley in southern Sonora, was sent tonight to Secretary Bryan by more than one hundred American refugees who arrived at San Diego on the Buffalo yesterday. They requested the government to return them to their homes that they might protect their property or that the government send to the valley at once a force sufficient to protect them from theft or damage. Charles F. O'Brien of the Richardson Construction company from whose holdings most of the refugees came, worded and signed the protest. He asserted American settlers had left their homes at the solicitation of Robert Vail, consul at Guaymas, and Lieut. H. L. Henley of the Buffalo, believing that "most decisive action was to be taken at once and that otherwise they would have never abandoned their homes and property."

He declared the refugees would return to their homes in Mexico as best they could unless assisted by the government along either of the lines requested.

"American settlers are united in declaring they are in no danger either of life or property," wrote Henley. "They were misled by either of the contending forces in Sonora; the constitutionalists in control of the Yaqui valley have shown them every consideration and endeavored to protect them; none of the settlers would have left but for the urgent demand of Messrs. Vail and Henley. Vail declared he had telegrams from Washington, the contents of which appeared to make it urgent that the settlers leave at once."

"Perishable property valued at more than \$1,500,000 was thus hastily abandoned to the great danger of theft and destruction. "I merely followed instructions from the state department at Washington which was to bring them here," said Vail, who was here today on his way to Tucson, Arizona. "Mexico is no place for American women and children. I do not think the men are in danger."

Tales of Outrages

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dozen American refugees who arrived today from Tampico on the steamship Santiago told the dangers they had escaped in Mexico. Mrs. Lillian Gonzales, a widow and a native of Atlantic City, said she was forced to flee for her life from San Luis Potosi. "Bands of rebels threatened my house," said Mrs. Gonzales, "and I had to use fire arms several times to protect myself. The coast towns are quiet but there are stories coming from the interior continually of outrages committed by the soldiers in the interior. Bert Leglez, a resident of New Orleans, who fled from his plantation about 100 miles north of Tampico, said:

"Just before I left a neighbor told me that a man who owns the next plantation crawled over to his place to bring word that bandits had broken into his house the night before, tied him to a bed post and maltreated his wife before his eyes until she died. After several hours effort he untied himself and went for aid."

Protest Is Withdrawn

DOUGLASS, Sept. 18.—Constitutionalist leaders were advised today that Mexicans had withdrawn their protest made yesterday to officials at Washington and Phoenix regarding the punishment of the American cowboys for throwing down the Mexican flag at Piritiville. It is said the matter should not be considered of an international nature. The protest was withdrawn.

Diaz to Return

MEXICO, Sept. 17.—Instructions have been sent by Huerta to General Felix Diaz, who is now in Europe, to return to Mexico immediately. He is expected to sail within a few days. This fact was learned from high authority and is regarded here as indicating that Huerta intends to abide by the pact signed at the American embassy last February that he would place no obstacle in the path of Diaz in his candidacy for

Interest Runs High in Sulzer Impeachment; Sentiment Favors Governor Because Tammany Pushes Case



Committee of the New York assembly conducting Sulzer impeachment trial in senate; Governor Sulzer (left) and Chief Justice Cullen

TARIFF BILL IS NOW NEARING FINAL PASSAGE

Senate Bill Makes Many Changes Over House Bill and Agreement Between Conferees May Be Hard to Reach Quickly

(Special to The Republican.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—The Wilson-Underwood tariff bill has now entered upon its last legislative stage. It was passed by the senate on September 9th by a vote of 44 to 37. Two democrats—Senators Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana—voted against because of its sugar provisions, and Senators Poindexter, progressive, and La Follette, republican, voted for it. The bill is now in the hands of a conference committee made up of representatives of the senate and house, in which the differences between the bill as it passed the house and as it passed the senate are being adjusted. It is expected that the conference report will be adopted by both houses within a few days and then the bill will go to the president for his signature.

The senate bill makes a considerable number of changes over the house bill. It further reduces the average rate of duty, adds some important items to the free list, and increases the rates of tax on large incomes. On the whole it is a better and more consistent measure than the house bill.

The passage of the bill in the senate is hailed by Democrats all over the country as the fulfillment of their platform and campaign pledges. There is no question that in one respect that is true. The democrats pledged themselves in their national platform and on the stump all over the country to revise the tariff downward and to make a substantial reduction in the existing rates of duty. They have done that. The bill, as it stands, effects a reduction of about 25 per cent. The average ad valorem duty under the Payne-Aldrich law is something over 50 per cent. Under the Wilson-Underwood law it will be less than 25 per cent. The bill affects every schedule except those dealing with pure luxuries. It is a genuine, far-reaching and effective reduction, and that part of the democratic promise is fulfilled.

But the country is much more interested in seeing whether or not the measure will prove an equal fulfillment of the other part of the democratic tariff pledge. By far the

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 18.—John Sauer of Pittsburg was elected late today Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans at the annual session here. Other organizations that elected officers included the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans. Mrs. Edna Bergwitz, of Columbus, Ohio, was chosen president of the former organization, and Miss Edith B. Brown, of Los Angeles, president of the latter.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Boys of the school connected with the Catholic cathedral here struck today. The pupils objected to using books supplied by a firm which looked out workmen belonging to the Transport Workers' union. Attempts at coercion were followed by an attack on the masters. The boys, armed with slates, fiercely assaulted the teachers, a crew of whom were taken to a hospital.

Dublin Strike May Mean Birth of New Party in Ireland

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—The strike of the transport workers is believed by some to indicate the birth of an Irish labor party, destined to wipe out many traditional lines of cleavage in political, religious and industrial life in Ireland. The historic and bitter feud between the nationalist residents and members of the royal Irish constabulary added to the ferocity of the street fighting during the riots, but the strike itself is a clear-cut issue between employer and employee over the question of labor unionism.

The master mind of the street carmen's side of the controversy is James Larkin, a picturesque character, who imbued the union principles while working in the steel mills in the United States.

Larkin is not even an Irishman, having begun his career on the Liverpool docks. He believes in the continental and American methods of conducting strikes and has no sympathy with the nationalist aspirations, which are so dear to the hearts of many followers. He soon broke from the slow, conservative methods of the Irish labor leaders and proceeded to organize the transport workers' in Dublin on a similar basis to organizations in the United States. His efforts met with bitter opposition from the employers.

Larkin was boycotted by all the Irish press and several powerful organizations which put home rule above everything else, but in spite of the opposition he has rallied about him a force that promises to develop a political party.

Should home rule in Ireland become an actuality the far-seeing Irish politicians believe the new government will find fresh alignment in the parties organized of a basis of economic differences.

SAUER IS CHOSEN.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 18.—John Sauer of Pittsburg was elected late today Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans at the annual session here. Other organizations that elected officers included the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans. Mrs. Edna Bergwitz, of Columbus, Ohio, was chosen president of the former organization, and Miss Edith B. Brown, of Los Angeles, president of the latter.

WHEN CROSSED IN LOVE SOPHIA TAKES OWN LIFE

Beautiful Princess of Germany Sends Bullet into Temple When Grand Duke Objects to Her Marrying Man of No Rank

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

HEIDELBERG, Sept. 18.—Princess Sophia of Saxe-Wormau-Eisenach, a beautiful young woman of sunny disposition and much courted by the officers with whom she often rode to hounds at Baden court, committed suicide early this morning. Her body, with a bullet wound in the temple, was found in a room of the palace by her father, Prince William.

The death of the princess was due to a love affair. She was engaged to Hans Von Bleichroeder, the oldest son of the senior member of one of the most powerful banking houses in Germany. When the engagement was announced prematurely some months ago, it was learned the reigning grand duke, Prince William Ernest, strenuously prohibited the union unless the princess renounced all titles and dignities. This she refused to do.

Princess Sophia and her parents were much beloved in Heidelberg for the interest taken by her in the general public welfare. She was engaged to Hans Von Bleichroeder, the oldest son of the senior member of one of the most powerful banking houses in Germany. When the engagement was announced prematurely some months ago, it was learned the reigning grand duke, Prince William Ernest, strenuously prohibited the union unless the princess renounced all titles and dignities. This she refused to do.

Although her father is by no means a wealthy man and was living on an allowance from the reigning grand duke, as head of the family the grand duke objected to the union of the princess with a man who occupied an inferior station. Her father, it is said, was inclined to accede to his daughter's wishes, but was unable to take an independent stand owing to his financial relations with the grand duke.

It is not known whether the princess and Von Bleichroeder resigned

themselves to the decision of the grand duke, but Von Bleichroeder, it is reported, started for Heidelberg yesterday. No statement relative to the tragedy was given out, and official confirmation of the suicide could not be obtained from Prince William's palace. But the people accepted the suicide version, and the pathetic features of the affair caused deep sorrow. The princess was 25 years old.

TWO HURT IN WRECK.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 18.—Although the engine, tender and six cars of the east bound Great Northern Oriental limited train were hurled from a burning bridge on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, three miles east of Winona today, but two persons were injured, neither dangerously. Mrs. A. F. Traasor, of St. Paul, the more seriously hurt, was taken to a hospital in La Salle.

themselves to the decision of the grand duke, but Von Bleichroeder, it is reported, started for Heidelberg yesterday. No statement relative to the tragedy was given out, and official confirmation of the suicide could not be obtained from Prince William's palace. But the people accepted the suicide version, and the pathetic features of the affair caused deep sorrow. The princess was 25 years old.

MURET IS NOW BIG FIGURE IN MURDER AFFAIR

While Steps Are Being Taken to Inquire into the Sanity of Schmidt, Evidence is Piling Up—His Associate

DEFENSE RAISES UNIQUE POINT

May Make Contention That No Proof Has Ever Been Found That the Aumuller Girl Is Not Still Alive and Well

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—While steps were taken today to have a jury pass on the sanity of "Father" Hans Schmidt, evidence is piling up, linking closer the lives of the slayer of Anna Aumuller and his alleged counterfeiting partner, Dr. Ernest Muret. Muret was the central figure of the day's developments in the case. The priest whose very right to the name he claims and the cloth he wore, are being called into question, grew more in his cell and talked little. Muret appeared to plead guilty and be held on a charge of having dangerous weapons in his possession. But this charge was more of a formality than anything else, serving merely to hold him in the hands of the authorities while the mysterious twists and turns of his many-sided life are followed up and his association in the Aumuller girl's murder are traced to its beginning.

Advices tonight from Aschaffenburg, Germany, Schmidt's birthplace, that Muret is now believed to be the murderer's cousin, Adolph Mueller, caused little surprise among the investigators. Schmidt, when the matter of identity was pressed at court today by his counsel, Alphonse Koelbe, insisted, the latter said, he was not an imposter.

"He told me he is Hans Schmidt, a priest," said his lawyer. Kieblie let District Attorney Whitman know that he proposed asking for a court inquiry into Schmidt's sanity. This will necessitate the appointment of a commission and bringing the confessed murderer before a layman's jury.

Another line of defense, however, it seems likely will be resorted to in secondary session. This, it is asserted, is the absence of absolute proof of the girl's death. The parts of her body cut up by Schmidt and thrown into the Hudson river were recovered, but her head, which would afford proof of her positive identity, is still missing. This contingency is being the police to keep up a persistent search for the head. A diver has been engaged to search the river bottom.

CONGRSS POSTPONED.

POCATTELLO, Sept. 17.—Senator Brady of Idaho, president of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress announced today the twenty-fourth annual session of the congress, which has been held in Wichita, Kansas on October 21, has been postponed until next year. The postponement was decided upon because it is believed that congress will be still in session at Washington at that time and that many senators and representatives will be unable to attend.

TWO HURT IN WRECK.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 18.—Although the engine, tender and six cars of the east bound Great Northern Oriental limited train were hurled from a burning bridge on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, three miles east of Winona today, but two persons were injured, neither dangerously. Mrs. A. F. Traasor, of St. Paul, the more seriously hurt, was taken to a hospital in La Salle.

themselves to the decision of the grand duke, but Von Bleichroeder, it is reported, started for Heidelberg yesterday. No statement relative to the tragedy was given out, and official confirmation of the suicide could not be obtained from Prince William's palace. But the people accepted the suicide version, and the pathetic features of the affair caused deep sorrow. The princess was 25 years old.

Three Sons Seem Implicated In Murder of Their Father

STOCKTON, Sept. 17.—On charges of complicity in the murder of their father, J. C. Hammons, Oscar Hammons, a merchant of Dunnegan, Mo., and Albert and Arthur Hammons, well-to-do farmers of Cedar county, were bound over to the criminal court today. The body of the elder Hammons, showing three bullet wounds, was found in the orchard on his Cedar county farm on June 12, last. The three sons were arrested recently while conducting an administrator's sale of their father's estate. Lloyd Hammons, the fourth son, is charged by the state with firing the shots that caused the father's death. He has not been found.

The state will attempt to prove the four sons conspired to rid themselves of their father in order to get possession of his valuable estate. In default of \$20,000 bonds, the three men were taken to jail.